

FREIGHT RAISE SENDS COAL UP

Higher Prices to Consumer Are Announced by Dealers in Chicago.

FUEL MAY GO STILL HIGHER

Illinois Operators Undecided Whether or Not Another Increase in Cost Will Follow Wage Increase Granted Workers.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Chicago wholesale and retail coal dealers increased the price of coal, the advances ranging from 53 cents to \$1.50 a ton, effective Thursday, the date the rail transportation companies added increases to their charges.

Southern Illinois coal moving intrastate will cost Chicagoans 53 cents a ton more. The same kind of coal handled on interstate routes will be raised 65 cents additional, 30 cents more.

Indiana coals will cost the consumer from 53 cents to 57 cents a ton more. Pocahontas and other eastern bituminous coals will cost \$1.05 a ton more. Anthracite prices are advanced \$1.00 a ton.

Illinois coal operators cannot state at this time with a degree of definiteness whether or not another increase in the price of coal will follow the wage increase granted to workers retroactive to August 16.

R. H. May, secretary of the Retail Coal Bureau, 407 South Dearborn street, said the merchants raised their prices on Thursday, immediately following the issuance of the new freight tariffs.

The increase in freight rates range from 40 per cent on interstate traffic to 1-1/2 per cent on Illinois state traffic.

The new wage agreement with 16 Illinois coal operators and workers signed Thursday at the Auditorium hotel grants an increase of \$1.50 a day to all day and monthly men. The day man will now average \$7.50 for eight hours' work, while monthly men will average between \$100 and \$210 a month.

The agreement, which will terminate on March 31, 1922, gives the workers back pay to August 16.

Large consumers of soft coal already have been notified that they will be required to stand another slight increase, as provided by their contracts, to take care of the wage increases, R. C. Searls said.

"We cannot say right now whether the wage increase will affect the retail price of coal," Mr. Searls said, "but I can say that at present we do not anticipate any increase."

GREEN BAY IS GROWING FAST

Wisconsin City Shows Increase in Population, 5,731—Los Angeles Has 976,438.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Census figures given out include: Green Bay, Wis., 31,017; increase, 5,731, or 22.9 per cent. Red Wing, Minn., 8,973; decrease, 411, or 4.5 per cent. Huron, S. D., 8,802; increase, 711, or 8.4 per cent. Hot Springs, Ark., 11,660; decrease, 2,780, or 19 per cent. Corpus Christi, Texas, 10,522; increase, 2,800, or 28 per cent. Wayne county, Mich., containing Detroit, 1,177,708, an increase of 64,115, or 5.5 per cent. Los Angeles county, California, containing Los Angeles, 976,438, an increase of 42,307, or 4.5 per cent. Glendale, Cal., 13,538, an increase of 10,790, or 80.2 per cent. Buffalo, N. Y. (revised), 267,775, previously announced as 265,575.

IDAHO WOMAN FOR CONGRESS

Democrats of the First District Nominated Mrs. Nell K. Irion of Sand Point.

Idaho Falls, Idaho, Aug. 27.—Mrs. Nell K. Irion of Sand Point was nominated by the Democratic state convention for congress from the first district. She is the first woman ever to be named for a congressional office in the state of Idaho. United States Senator John P. Nugent of Idaho was renominated by unanimous vote.

KIDNAPED AMERICANS FREED

Zamora, Their Captor, Is Reported to Have Surrendered in State of Jalisco.

Mexico City, Aug. 27.—All the Americans kidnapped by Pedro Zamora, the bandit leader, at Cuale, Jalisco, last week, have been released, according to reliable sources received here from Guadalajara, capital of Jalisco. These reports state that Zamora has surrendered.

Russ Evacuate Vilna

Paris, Aug. 28.—The Russian soviet forces have evacuated Vilna, Lithuania, and the railway station and public buildings there were occupied by Lithuanians, according to news reaching the French foreign office.

Illinois Miners Get Raise

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Formal acceptance of a new increase of \$1.50 a day to more than 40,000 Illinois coal miners was made by 16 men representing Illinois coal operators and officials of the workers' unions.

Chains Daughter to Stove

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 27.—Because her ten-year-old daughter lost a silver dollar she had given to her to make some purchases at a grocery store, Mrs. F. Fitzsimmons of Peoria, is charged, chained her to a heated stove.

Yank Swimmer Wins

Antwerp, Aug. 27.—The Yankee athlete added another world's record to their Olympic games string when Miss Ethelinda Bielby of New York won the 100-meter free style swim for women in 1 minute 15 seconds.

Suggests Calling Japs Home

Honolulu, Aug. 26.—Recall by the Japanese government of all Japanese who have emigrated to the United States has been suggested by prominent citizens of Tokyo as a means of solving the Japanese problem.

Surgeon Victory Certified

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 26.—Frank M. Thompson, attorney general of Tennessee, announced that Gov. A. H. Roberts had certified Tennessee's ratification of the suffrage amendment to Secretary of State Colby.

HAR—HAR—H E BIT HIMSELF



AP Photo News

WOMEN GIVEN VOTE

Secretary of State Colby Issues Proclamation.

Document Signed at Eight O'Clock at Cabinet Member's Home in Washington.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The proclamation announcing officially the suffrage amendment to the Constitution had been ratified was signed by Secretary Colby of the state department on Thursday.

The document was signed at 8 a. m. at Mr. Colby's home, where the certificate of the legislature of the state of Tennessee on the suffrage amendment was received by mail this morning. The Tennessee legislature had ratified the amendment was received. Secretary Colby announced his action on his arrival at his office later.

Secretary Colby's statement follows: "The certified record of the action of the legislature of the state of Tennessee on the suffrage amendment was received by mail this morning. The Tennessee legislature had ratified the amendment was received. Secretary Colby announced his action on his arrival at his office later.

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"I therefore signed the certificate required of the secretary of state this morning at eight o'clock in the presence of Mr. F. K. Nielsen, the solicitor of the state department, and Mr. Charles L. Cook, also of the state department. The seal of the United States has been placed on the certificate and the suffrage amendment is now the nineteenth amendment of the Constitution.

"It was decided not to accompany the simple ministerial action on my part with any ceremony or setting. This secondary action of the subject has, regretfully, been the source of considerable contention as to who shall participate in it and who shall not.

The proclamation recounts the process by which the new article 19 of the Constitution was presented and ratified, naming the ratifying states, and contains the following:

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Bainbridge Colby, secretary of state of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States."

150 CHRISTIANS ARE SLAIN

Bedouins Descend on Village Near Jerusalem—Attack Train and Kill Officers.

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 30.—One hundred and fifty Christians have been killed at Ajlun, a village about fifty miles northeast of Jerusalem, by a band of Bedouins, according to a dispatch received here from Haifa, Palestine.

Another dispatch says that in a recent Bedouin raid on a train near Damascus an Italian naval officer was among the killed.

Boy Scouts Sail for Home

St. Nazaire, Aug. 25.—The American boy scouts who have been attending the "Jamboree" in England and France departed for America aboard the American transport Princess Matoela.

They had a reception aboard the ship, entertaining several hundred French boy scouts.

Many Russian Prisoners

Berlin, Aug. 30.—Sixty-five thousand bolshevik soldiers have crossed the border into Germany. These, together with the 180,000 Russians who are still in Germany as prisoners, make a group of 245,000 Russians.

Many Russ Captured

Paris, Aug. 30.—Eighty thousand Russian soviet soldiers have been captured in Poland, 40,000 killed and 30,000 interned in east Prussia, according to the latest report received from the French mission in Poland.

Charity Gets \$2,000,000

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Practically all of the \$2,000,000 estate of the late Nellie A. Black, widow of John C. Black, one-time president of the Continental and Commercial National bank, was left to charity.

War Losses Astounding

Washington, Aug. 28.—The total loss in actual and potential life through the great war reached the astounding figure of 35,320,000, according to an announcement by the American Red Cross here.

Lt. Col. Ray, Retired, Dies

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 26.—Col. Beecher B. Ray, U. S. A., retired, died at his home here. Col. Ray served in the regular army about twenty-five years, retiring after service in the Philippine insurrection.

Gunboat Goes to Honduras

Washington, Aug. 27.—The gunboat Sacramento has been ordered from Port Lemon, Costa Rica, to La Ceiba, Honduras, as a result of disturbances growing out of labor troubles in the vicinity of that port.

40,000 RUSSIANS KILLED BY POLES

Eighty Thousand Taken Prisoner and 30,000 Interned in East Prussia.

RED COMMANDER IS OUSTED

Gen. Tuchatschewski, Known as "Soviet Napoleon," Relieved as Commander of Bolshevik Army for Failure to Take Warsaw.

Paris, Aug. 28.—Eighty thousand Russian soviet soldiers have been captured in Poland, 40,000 killed and 30,000 interned in east Prussia, according to the latest report received from the French mission in Poland.

The foreign office has counseled Poland to attain the best strategic military position possible until peace is signed, regardless of her ethnographic frontier, because the military situation would influence the peace terms.

France has advised Poland, however, to withdraw her armies within the Polish frontier upon the signing of peace, the foreign office added.

Warsaw, Aug. 28.—General Tuchatschewski, known as the "Soviet Napoleon," has been relieved of his post as commander-in-chief of the Russian bolshevik army on the Polish front because of his failure to take Warsaw, according to information given to the press here.

Leon Trotsky, bolshevik minister of war and marine, has personally taken command of the army, it is reported by bolshevik officers who have been made prisoners.

Ossowetz, the famous fortress northeast of Bialystok, 120 miles northeast of Warsaw, was taken by the Poles, according to a communication issued here. There are no details.

The Poles took 600 prisoners in the fighting north of Ostrolenka, after the capture of that stronghold.

A Polish detachment east of Lublin has occupied Zdziszew and Premysl, Polish cavalry on the southern front, after a short hand to hand fight, wiped out the Seventy-Second bolshevik brigade and made prisoners of many of the men, including the brigade chief of staff.

Fresh Russian bolshevik forces, released from the Polish frontier, have been rushed toward Grodno in an endeavor to head off the Polish advances and if possible to rescue thousands of the red army hemmed in by the Poles, according to military information.

Owing to the soviet-Polish peace treaty, thousands of reds, it is reported, are being transferred to the Polish front. The Poles are expected to recapture Grodno at an early date.

A bolshevik brigade of 4,000, which crossed the river before Horodna and reached the Serb river, was surrounded and surrendered to the re-enforced Polish forces that are clearing out the region south of the Dniester and the left bank of the Bug on the Galician front.

The bolsheviks no longer are grouped on a continuous front, but isolated fighting is continuing.

London, Aug. 28.—A Berlin dispatch asserts that Russian prisoners arriving at Graworg report that the famous Russian bolshevik cavalry leader, Budenny, has been seriously wounded in action.

The situation at Danzig shows marked improvement and munitions being unloaded, according to the Danzig correspondent of the London Times. It is asserted that there will be no difficulty in the future over the unloading and dispatch of munitions to Poland.

GOV. COX HAS NEW MANAGER

Representative Cantrell of Kentucky to Take Over Active Control of Campaign.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Representative James Cantrell of Kentucky has taken over active management of Governor Cox's campaign for the presidency.

Mr. Cantrell left for New York and will take hold immediately. Governor Cox is scheduled to confer with Mr. Cantrell soon. At that time an effort will be made to determine the process by which Campaign Manager White can be "tossed out of the Democratic camp."

It is possible that Mr. Cantrell's appointment as chairman of the national committee will be taken as the safe course.

Mrs. Chaplin Spurns \$125,000

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 30.—One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, it became known here, is sufficient to appease the feeling of Mildred Harris Chaplin. The offer was spurned by her attorneys, who are said to have instructed the film actress to avoid meeting her husband or anyone representing him.

Serbia Asks U. S. to Probe

Washington, Aug. 30.—The United States has been requested by the Serbian government to appoint representatives to an international commission to investigate the conflict between Albanians and Jugoslavia.

First Linen Paper Maker Dies

Weyfield, Mass., Aug. 28.—Frederick A. Thompson, 92 years old, one of the oldest paper makers in this part of the country, died here. He was said to be the first to manufacture the so-called linen paper.

Falls to Swim Dover Strait

London, Aug. 28.—After fighting the choppy water of the English channel for 18 hours in an effort to swim from England to France, Henry Sullivan of Lowell, Mass., was taken out a boat when within three miles of his goal.

Russ Drop Millions Demand

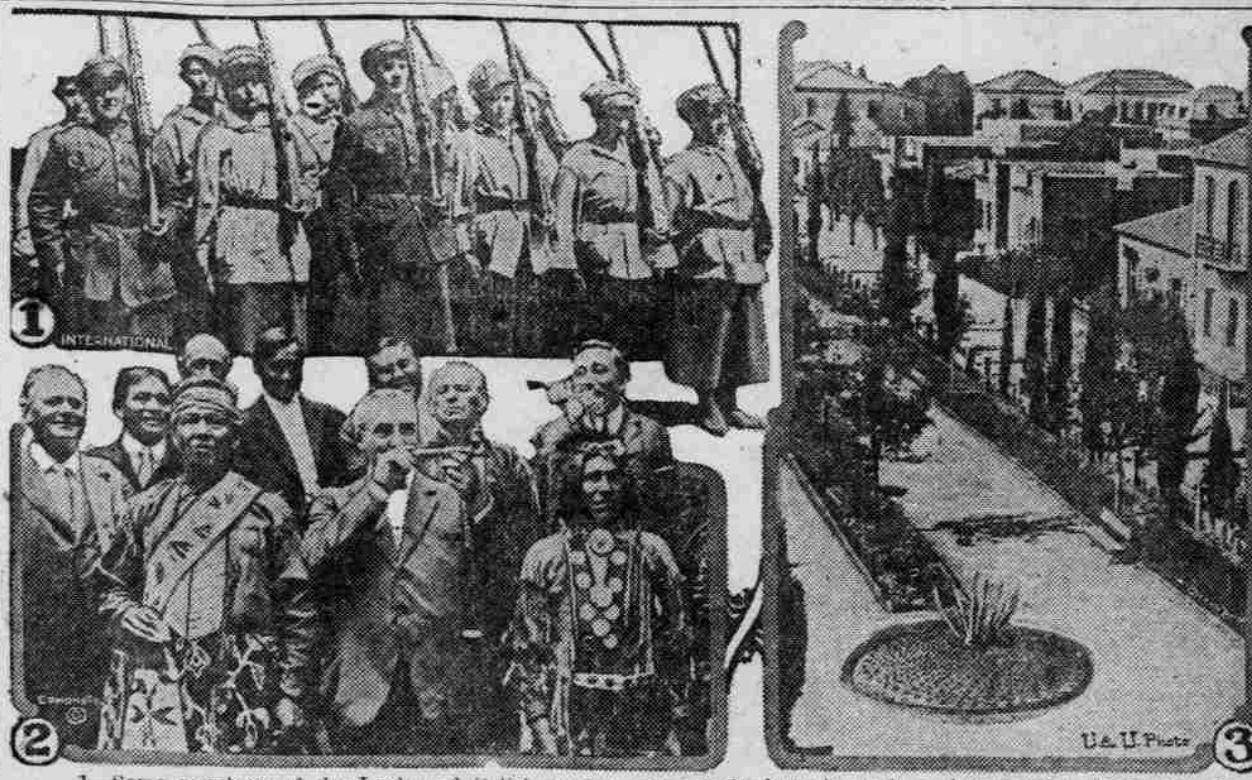
Paris, Aug. 28.—The Russian soviet government is prepared to withdraw the clause in the soviet peace terms of Poland concerning the formation of an armed militia of 200,000 workmen in Poland, says a Moscow wireless.

Leaves 91 Descendants

Olathe, Kan., Aug. 27.—W. J. Atterbury, who died here at the age of ninety-one, left 91 immediate descendants. They are: Eight children, 37 grandchildren, 44 great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren.

Leroy Under Arrest

Rio Janeiro, Aug. 27.—Eugene Le Roy, wanted by the police of Detroit in connection with the murder of a woman supposed to be his wife, was arrested on board the British freighter Wyfield, which arrived here.



1—Some members of the Legion of Polish women who fought bravely against the invading Russians. 2—Senator Harding smoking the pipe of peace with the heads of twelve tribes of Indians at Marion, O. 3—View of "Tel Aviv," the prosperous Jewish (Zionist) colony at Jaffa.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Defeat of Russian Armies in Poland One of the Greatest in History.

HUNDRED THOUSAND CAPTURED

America and Allies Warn Poles to Stop at Frontier—Britain to Recognize Egypt's Independence—Cox Accuses Republicans of Trying to "Buy" Presidency.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The week closed with four of the five soviet Russian armies that attacked Poland practically destroyed or dispersed. The Reds, it was estimated, had lost nearly 100,000 prisoners and about 40,000 others had been killed. Many thousands had been forced across the German border, where they were supposed to be, if the Germans did their duty as neutrals. The Russian cavalry and infantry that escaped from the Polish pincers retreated on Grodno and Ossowicz and such reserves as they had were brought up to the latter place. It was expected that the Reds would put up a desperate fight in the narrow valley between the Nila and the Bug, and preserve contact with the East Prussian border and to keep the Poles from forming a junction with the Lithuanians.

The last real effort of the Red army of the north resulted in three days of fierce fighting in the narrow valley between the Nila and the Bug, and the Russians trying to force their way across the road to Bialystok. The Poles captured the river crossings, and next day another of their forces advanced along the Prussian frontier to Myszkow. The Reds were caught between these forces and had to surrender.

General Budenny's forces, mostly cavalry, appear to have escaped. They were fighting in Galicia toward Lublin, and when the fate of the soviet advance was certain they made a rush forward with the intention of destroying the great oil wells in that region. They reached the outskirts of Lublin but were driven away by volunteers and a few regulars. As they retreated they destroyed villages and crops and carried off all implements, furniture, clothing and animals.

Unbiased observers describe the defeat of the Reds as one of the greatest of military disasters and say the campaign that brought it about was of surpassing interest. They agree substantially concerning the utter rout of the soviet armies, but in this they are contradicted by such bolshevik leaders as have been heard from and by some Germans. These assert that the retreat of the Reds has been conducted in an orderly manner, that they saved most of their supply trains and that the number of casualties has been greatly exaggerated by the Poles.

If now the Poles can restrain their enthusiasm and ambition all may be well with them. They have been warned by the United States, France and probably Great Britain that they must not attempt an invasion of Russian territory but must stop their advance at the ethnic border of Poland. If they disobey, the allies will withdraw their support. The French foreign office, while agreeing that the Poles must not try to seize any Russian territory, admits the exigencies of the campaign might make it necessary for them to cross the frontier temporarily.

The entire allies came into full accord concerning the Polish question last week, much to the surprise of Germany, and probably to its dismay. They really adopted the policy of France and it is supposed Lloyd George was brought to this view by the persistent attempts of the Reds against British rule in various regions and by some of the terms they tried to force on Poland. These latter were at variance with the terms which Kamenoff said would be proposed and included the demand that a proletarian army be formed in Poland. Naturally the victorious Poles have rejected the terms of the Reds, and it was stated by Tschetwinski, soviet foreign minister, that this would result in the immediate rupture of the negotiations at Minsk.

General Wrangel, who had been rather quiet of late in the Crimean peninsula, started a vigorous campaign Thursday with his reorganized forces. One of his armies moved eastward onto the mainland, speedily taking the important Black sea port of Novorossiysk and other cities and almost reaching Ekaterinodar, capital of the Kuban Cossacks. At the same time another army occupied the Donetz coal basin 350 miles to the north. The loss of those mines will be an especially severe blow to the bolsheviks.

On the borders of the republic of Georgia, an alarming concentration of bolshevik forces is reported, supposedly in pursuit of a plan to march through Georgia and Armenia and establish communication with the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor.

The nationalist movement in Egypt, which has been more serious than censored dispatches made it appear, and which has been increasing ever since the establishment of the British protectorate during the war, seems about to meet with success. The British government, it is reliably reported, not officially reported, has agreed to recognize the independence of Egypt and a final treaty and alliance will soon be negotiated. Fundamental points in the agreement, it is said, are: Egypt will recognize Great Britain's privileged position in the valley of the Nile, and agree in case of war to afford every facility for access to Egyptian territory; Great Britain will maintain a garrison in Egypt in the canal zone; Egypt regains control of foreign relations, subject to her not making treaties contrary to British policy, and will have the right to maintain diplomatic representatives abroad.

The Albanians and Serbs, who are fighting a little war of their own, have been having some bloody battles and the Albanians claim to have driven their foe back into their own country. The victors halted, at least temporarily, at the demarcation line fixed in 1913.

Two despotic rulers of Europe are figuring on climbing back onto thrones. Constantine, former king of Greece, believes that the Greeks will call him back if they have full freedom of expression at the coming elections, but he fears Venizelos will prevent this. He was deeply grieved the other day because Lloyd George, on vacation in Lucerne, refused to see him. The premier gave as a reason "the dastardly attempt on the life of Venizelos," for which Constantine asserts he was in no way to blame.

The other hopeful ex-ruled is Charles, former emperor of Austria. According to a report circulated in European capitals, the Hungarian people want him to be their king, and he has been invited to return to Hungary to permit it. Italy and Serbia object, but it is thought the Vatican can persuade the former. Charles has said he would accept the throne of Hungary.

Lloyd George departed for his Swiss holiday in the expectation that the Irish question would await his return. But Irish leaders would not stand for the delay. On Wednesday the standing committee of the lords justices, representatives of the Irish government, met in London, demanding dominion home rule, stoppage of coercion and the calling of an Irish convention. They also telegraphed the premier asking that he receive a deputation immediately, in view of the urgency of the situation.

This peace conference was an assemblage of some 700 representatives of moderate opinion in all parts of Ireland, and in all parties. Most of them were unionists, and among the conferees were members of the house of lords, Protestant bishops, Catholics, prominent business men, and great land owners. The earl of Shaftesbury, who owns the land on which Belfast was built, was unexpectedly present, and told the gathering that the British war began in 1854 the total indebtedness of the world was about \$8,500,000. It increased to \$22,000,000 in 1874. From 1874 to 1914, in which the Spanish-American war, the Boer, the Russo-Japanese war maintenance of the armies increased expenditures, there was an increase of \$44,000,000, at which approximate figure the debt stood when Germany invaded Belgium.

SHIP TONNAGE STILL SHORT

Will Be Long Before the Ravages Made by War Are Completely Made Up.

New York.—In spite of the fact that the seagoing tonnage of the United States is today nearly 10,400,000 tons greater than in 1914, an advance of more than 500 per cent, and in spite of the intensive steamship production in Great Britain and the United States for themselves and other countries, the world's steel steam tonnage is now less by 3,500,000 tons than it would have been if the war had not interfered with the normal rate of expansion.

Britain is now building nearly 1,500,000 gross tons of ships more than this country is building, according to the statement, but British holdings of steamers are still 781,000 below the total at the outbreak of the war.

The tonnage of the United States is placed at 10,000,000, while that of the United Kingdom is 18,380,000. The world's steel steam tonnage is now less by 3,500,000 tons than it would have been if the war had not interfered with the normal rate of expansion.

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